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## INTERIM REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR DRUG ABUSE CONTROL

Report of the Secretary-General

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## INTRODUCTION

1. During the past 20 years, many actions have been taken both nationally and internationally to address the steadily growing drug problem. But these actions have never reached the level of a truly global commitment to a common strategy. It is only now, for the first time, that there appears to be sincere motivation to take this necessary step. A special session of the General Assembly will be convened at United Nations Headquarters from 20 to 23 February 1990 to consider the question of internatinal co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation. The resolution of the General Assembly on the Convening of a special session* is the latest demonstration of the willingness of the international community to identify the proper actions to be undertaken and to pool the necessary resources for implementing them.

2. The choice of the United Nations as the instrument for designing the needed strategy and for assuming the major responsibility for its organization and implementation confirms that a consensus has been reached on the logical and natural role of the United Nations in rendering to all of humanity the services needed to protect it from the lethal attack of drug trafficking.

3. This is the point in time at which all nations and organizations involved in the United Nations system must contribute to a common effort, each according to its own competence and experience.

4. For its part, the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), having been present for the past 18 years in the most vulnerable sectors of the front line, has acquired a unique set of data and information which the Fund feels it is its duty to submit for the consideration of Member States through the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the most appropriate body for giving this issue the attention it needs.

5. It has often been repeated that in order to stem the massive spread of drug abuse and to counter the strength and arrogance of drug trafficking organizations, major financial and human resources are required. This poses particular problems for developing countries, which frequently are unable to finance the programmes necessary to control the production, trafficking and abuse of illicit drugs without international assistance. It has also been stressed repeatedly that human, financial and organizational instruments are not sufficient unless they are supported and guided by firm political will. This will should be common to all countries involved in the exercise, both those giving assistance and those receiving it.

6. These two sets of requisites, even if difficult to concretize, must become reality in the near future. This is the hope and expectation of UNFDAC; the Fund strongly believes that the many initiatives taken at the highest possible international level, such as the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly, are sincere expressions of the above-mentioned intention to take a major step and to engage in a final, victorious confrontation with drug trafficking and abuse.

7. It is nevertheless necessary to sound a note of warning. Even if all the above conditions are met and the international community at last has the basic

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*Passed by the Third Committee of the General Assembly and subsequently endorsed in plenary on 15 December 1989.

requirements at its disposal, the above-mentioned global strategy can fail if another indispensable element is not fully in place. This element, which usually is referred to with the generic expression of "commitment", is a complex reality with which all the various components must be synchronized if the strategy is to be successfully implemented.

8. The experience gained by UNFDAC in the field, and in particular in those countries where, because of their needs, the Fund has conducted the largest operations, brings to light an intriguing issue related to the question of commitment. This issue can best be described by examining the sequence of steps followed by UNFDAC in providing assistance to a country and certain situations that are encountered.

9. Before starting to operate in a country, UNFDAC undertakes extensive negotiations, including the identification of needs and of the most appropriate operational modalities. Resources for the execution of activities are then allocated and major organizational efforts are made to guarantee the success of the operation. In spite of this, the achievements obtained at great cost can be undermined by changes introduced in drug control plans by local and national authorities. In several cases, UNFDAC projects that were developing successfully have been affected and distorted by such changes, which are frequently the result of factors extraneous to the work carried out by the Fund. These factors may include changes of Government, internal reorganizations, the introduction of new policies, regulations and anti-narcotics laws, and the impact of bilateral agreements that may be based on non-drug-related policy concerns.

10. UNFDAC is fully aware of the enormous difficulties and challenges faced by the Governments concerned, but at the same time it must emphasize the importance of establishing a long-term and stable domestic drug control policy. It is only then that smooth project implementation and the achievement of project objectives can be guaranteed. At times, UNFDAC has experienced the frustration of seeing important projects, which were gaining the support of local populations, disrupted by decisions incompatible with previously agreed courses of action.

11. In order to have a viable drug control strategy, it is necessary for all Governments to understand that joining in a global strategy requires a common and durable agreement on certain basic operational lines. This commitment should not be seen as prejudicial to the free exercise of the prerogatives of national sovereignty. On the contrary, such a firm commitment is in and of itself a free and constructive expression of national sovereignty.

12. UNFDAC stands ready to serve as a focal point for developing and implementing the global strategy.

## I. PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

### A. Policy framework

13. In 1989, as in past years, the UNFDAC work programme has been implemented on the basis of advice and suggestions from the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and in accordance with the policy directives received from the United Nations legislative bodies. The direction in which UNFDAC activities have moved in recent years has increasingly followed the master plan approach, which was fully endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1987/32 of 26 May 1987 and the General Assembly in its resolution 42/113 of 7 December 1987.

14. In addition to the activities framed within national and regional master plans, UNFDAC continues to respond to specific requests motivated by urgent needs in countries that have not yet designed full-fledged master plans.

15. The UNFDAC work programme is based on a balanced approach addressing all sectors of drug control: the reduction of the supply of and the demand for illicit drugs and the interdiction of drug trafficking.

16. The major components of UNFDAC activities are as follows: preventive education, public awareness projects designed to promote and stimulate an anti-drug attitude through the use of the mass media, formal and non-formal education programmes and community and non-governmental activities; integrated rural development projects designed to improve living standards and develop income substitution activities to reduce the dependence of communities on illicit drug production; assistance to Governments in controlling illicit traffic by, inter alia, providing advisory services, supplying equipment and financing training programmes; and health and rehabilitation projects designed to improve the treatment, rehabilitation and social reintegration of drug-dependent persons.

17. At the request of several Member States, UNFDAC has also undertaken in 1989 two major tasks in order to promote a concerted approach to the international fight against drugs. The first task was to draw up a medium-term plan for the period 1989-1993 1/ that identifies activities to be supported through multilateral assistance so as to respond more effectively to the assessed needs. The plan will be periodically updated to adjust it to new drug control needs and to revised projections of available financial resources. It has contributed to the elaboration of a system-wide co-ordination plan as recommended by the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at their twenty-fourth series of joint meetings and subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly on 15 December 1989.

18. The second task was to clarify what role UNFDAC could play in assisting criminal justice systems in the development of their capabilities to cope with drug-related crime. This was done in a paper on drug law enforcement prepared by UNFDAC in September 1989, 2/ and its recommendations have been endorsed by several donor countries.

19. The incessant changes in the many aspects of drug abuse call for continuous readjustment in some of the strategic lines of the work of UNFDAC. In this perspective, new approaches have been explored to ensure a more active involvement of all available resources. Of particular relevance are the steps taken by the Parliamentary Commissions of the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. With UNFDAC assistance, the Commissions convened a meeting at Vienna in May 1989 to discuss drug control issues. The three delegations issued a communiqué that emphasized, inter alia, the need for greater harmonization of drug legislation in Europe and for new initiatives to deal with international drug traffickers. They also recognized the decisive role played by the United Nations, and UNFDAC in particular, in assisting the developing countries in their fight against the illicit drug phenomena. The delegations recommended the convening of a larger-scale meeting to examine these issues further.

20. Another important initiative is decision 250 adopted by the Commission of the Cartagena Agreement in September 1989, which calls for the design of a plan of action in the Andean countries for the promotion of income/crop substitution activities to support coca control programmes in the region. UNFDAC has been requested to provide advisory services for the implementation of the plan.

READEX

## B. Programming trends

21. The marked expansion and intensification of UNFDAC activities in recent years has continued in 1989: the budgeted $US 62.5 million has enabled the provision of financial and technical assistance to 49 countries through 114 national-level drug control projects.

22. The UNFDAC work programme for 1989 has also included 38 regional and global projects aimed at providing a broad range of drug control activities such as specialized training, advisory services, research, exchange of information, conferences, seminars, workshops and expert group meetings. These activities have been implemented by various bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other international agencies and non-governmental organizations.

23. The table provides comparative information on the work programme of the Fund since 1980.

Work programme, 1980 and 1983-1989

| Item | 1980 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Programme budget (millions of US dollars) | 7.6 | 9.5 | 13.4 | 18.7 | 21.4 | 39.8 | 60.4 | 62.5 |
| Number of countries (country programmes) | 12 | 10 | 22 | 25 | 31 | 35 | 40 | 49 |
| Number of projects (country and global) | 48 | 38 | 57 | 69 | 95 | 115 | 121 | 152 |
| Sectoral distribution of funds (percentage) | | | | | | | | |
| Reduction of supply | 22 | 20 | 31 | 49 | 38 | 45 | 42 | 34 |
| Reduction of demand | 26 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 18 | 24 | 34 |
| Strengthening control measures | 29 | 46 | 39 | 26 | 33 | 28 | 26 | 25 |
| Research | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Working arrangement with UNDP | 11 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| Administration, programme evaluation | 10 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 2 |

24. Among the most significant recent initiatives was the preparation of a set of projects for assisting the Government of Colombia in meeting that country's most immediate and urgent needs in public awareness, prevention, treatment, the reduction of illicit coca cultivation and other related areas of activity. Elsewhere in Latin America, UNFDAC has intensified its assistance to the Governments of Bolivia and Peru, with investments amounting to $US 57 million and $US 25 million, respectively. The year 1989 has also seen the launching of a $US 15 million rural development programme in Mexico, the preparation of new prevention projects in Argentina and the implementation of a $US 12 million law enforcement and demand reduction programme in Brazil. New projects are at various stages of development in Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela.

25. Steps have also been taken to strengthen UNFDAC activities in the Caribbean, with the provision of assistance for the elaboration of master plans and the establishment, together with the International Criminal Police Organization (ICPO/Interpol), of a regional telecommunications system for the control of illicit drug traffic. The system was officially inaugurated in November 1989 at its regional centre in Puerto Rico.

26. In 1989, UNFDAC has increased the pace of programme implementation in Asia and the Near and Middle East, with activities such as the initiation of a programme for operating in Afghanistan and in Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan, in collaboration with the Office of the Co-ordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan; the launching of a $US 6 million rural development project in the Lao People's Democratic Republic; the implementation of a $US 20 million law enforcement and demand reduction programme in India; the preparation of a second master plan in Thailand for integrated rural development projects in the remaining areas of illicit opium poppy cultivation; and the intensification of operations in Pakistan. Work has also continued in other countries of the region, including China, Malaysia, Myanmar and Sri Lanka. Intensive programming work to deal with problems related to illicit drug trafficking has been carried out in support of efforts in that direction by the Governments of Cyprus, Egypt and Jordan. A long-standing programme to assist the Government of Turkey in its efforts to curb illicit drug trafficking is being extended.

27. With UNFDAC assistance, a customs inspection facility for heavy vehicles became operational in 1988 on the Yugoslav side of the Yugoslav/Bulgarian border. In order to continue efforts aimed at strengthening the control over illicit drug trafficking through southern European countries, UNFDAC is currently planning similar assistance at other border crossings in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

28. Since 1988, an expansion of UNFDAC activities has occurred in Africa, with projects operating or planned in 25 countries, in response to a disturbing increase in drug trafficking and abuse in that region. The largest new programmes in the African region are in Morocco and Nigeria. For the first time in Africa, UNFDAC has assigned a Regional Field Adviser, who is stationed in Kenya.

## C. Programme management and evaluation

### 1. Programme management

29. The expansion of the programme has been accompanied by measures to improve its management and evaluation. These have centred on strengthening the capability to monitor the day-to-day progress of projects and to analyse their medium- and long-term impact. Recourse has been made to experts on law enforcement and psychotropic drugs and to specialists offered by Member States for specific assignments such as project formulation and review. Increased attention has been given to the co-ordination of operations with other bilateral and multilateral drug control activities and to the involvement and support of United Nations entities, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and other international and regional organizations in the execution of UNFDAC-funded projects.

30. In view of the important role assumed by UNFDAC staff in the field, the network of field advisers has been strengthened in countries or regions where major multisectoral programmes are under way. In addition to the regional field offices located in Barbados and Kenya, UNFDAC at present has 11 other

operational offices, located in Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, India, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Pakistan, Peru and Thailand, together with a field office opened in 1989 in Pakistan to handle the Fund's programme for Afghanistan.

31. Notwithstanding this staffing increase, UNFDAC personnel costs and other administrative costs at Headquarters and in the field continue to represent only about 6 per cent of the total programme budget.

32. The considerable expansion of UNFDAC activities throughout the world has also been facilitated by the administrative and support services received from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the basis of a UNDP/UNFDAC working arrangement that began in May 1987. The Office for Project Services of UNDP has been serving as executing and/or co-operating agency in an increasing number of projects. The Fund receives extensive support from UNDP Resident Co-ordinators and their offices in many countries.

33. Activities have also been implemented in co-operation with the Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, the United Nations Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNLAI), the Universal Postal Union (UPU) and the World Health Organization (WHO). Other types of project execution were established in co-operation with ICPO/Interpol, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the secretariat of the Association of South-East Asian Nations, the Drug Advisory Programme of the Colombo Plan Bureau, the South Pacific Commission and the Customs Co-operation Council. In addition, a number of non-governmental organizations have carried out UNFDAC-funded activities in 1989, including the Centro Italiano di Solidarietà, Norwegian Church Aid, the Gilead Church, the United Swedish Foundations, the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions and the International Institute for Prevention of Drug Abuse.

## 2. Programme evaluation

34. In 1989, UNFDAC has made a special effort to strengthen its evaluation capability in order to assess and measure the many elements of its interventions. The Fund has made use of several types of review in order to analyse the quality and effectiveness of its ongoing programmes. Tripartite review meetings involving recipient Governments, executing agencies and UNFDAC were organized in Bolivia, Pakistan, Peru and Thailand. Missions with particular emphasis on assessing progress in projects were carried out by UNFDAC staff in Afghanistan, Bolivia, China, Cyprus, Egypt, India, Jordan, Myanmar, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka and Thailand.

35. Owing to the rapid growth of its activities in the past few years, which has led to an enormous increase in financial information, project data and communications, UNFDAC found it necessary to develop a computerization strategy, the implementation of which started in mid-1989. The strategy is aimed at improving the monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacities of UNFDAC by introducing a local area network and developing integrated data bases.

## II. STATUS OF CURRENT MASTER PLANS AND COUNTRY PROGRAMMES

### A. Latin America and the Caribbean

36. In Argentina, the treatment and rehabilitation project entered its second and final year. Assistance was provided by UNFDAC for the formulation of two projects in the prevention sector with budgets of $US 950,085 and $US 390,362 over three years.

37. The largest of the projects currently under execution in Bolivia, a $US 20.7 million programme involving agricultural diversification and agro-industrial development in the Yungas of La Paz, is now in its fifth and final year. In the same region, a $US 4.9 million primary health and community development project has been expanded to enable extensive improvements to be made in a school and a hospital. A three-year $US 4.6 million law enforcement project, designed to improve the effectiveness of the police and judiciary, has been under way since 1986 and is nearing completion. The activities of another project in the field of drug treatment and rehabilitation has continued in 1989.

38. Three new projects began in Bolivia at the end of 1988. The largest is an integrated rural development programme for the Chapare region, with a budget of $US 15 million. Its main components are agricultural development, feeder road construction and rural electrification. Complementing the other activities in the Yungas and Chapare regions is a three-year $US 4 million project for supplying drinking water and basic sanitation to farming communities. The third project, which is in the Ivirgarzama area of Chapare, has a budget of $US 2.3 million and focuses on dairy farming and community development. Under the provisions of a policy agreement signed in July 1988, UNFDAC support is linked to the Government's commitment to eradicate illicit coca cultivation.

39. A five-year $US 12 million multisectoral programme has been under way in Brazil since late 1988. The programme has provided equipment for a police anti-narcotics unit and set up activities in preventive education and the treatment of drug-dependent persons. It has also offered training courses for customs officers not only from Brazil but from all 10 States that are parties to the South American Agreement on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (ASEP).

40. In the face of increased drug abuse in Chile, UNFDAC has approved a two-year $US 285,000 prevention project with young people as its target group. An 18-month prevention project in Costa Rica, with a budget of $US 293,000, started in late 1989.

41. The projects that had been under execution in Colombia since 1985 in the fields of preventive education and treatment were completed in 1989. A crop substitution project that began in the Department of Cauca in 1985 will continue into 1992 with an increased budget of $US 5 million. The project is successfully encouraging farmers in South Cauca to reduce or eliminate their coca plantations voluntarily by, inter alia, providing services to facilitate the cultivation and distribution of alternative food and cash crops.

42. An UNFDAC mission visited Colombia in March 1989 to finalize a master plan amounting to an additional $US 20 million. The new programme includes demand reduction projects, with emphasis on prevention activities in various cities and rural development operations in Putumayo, Caqueta, Santa Marta and Guaviare. Funds will be provided to help establish a computer-based information system for the Ministry of Justice.

43. In 1985, in response to the commitment of the Government of Ecuador to destroy nascent coca cultivation, UNFDAC agreed to assign up to $US 10 million for five years for projects in that country; $US 3.8 million was allocated to projects in preventive education, treatment and law enforcement, which were scheduled to end in late 1989. During a visit by the Executive Director of UNFDAC to Quito in June 1989, a second phase of assistance was discussed within the framework of the remaining $US 6.2 million. Proposals have been received in the areas of preventive education, treatment and law enforcement, to be carried out under the Government's National Drug Prevention Plan.

44. In mid-1989, work began on three rural development projects in the states of Oaxaca, Guerrero and Michoacan in Mexico, in support of the Government's extensive opium poppy and cannabis eradication operations. Each has a budget of $US 5 million and will run for three years. In Paraguay, progress continued on a $US 196,500 project focusing on drug abuse prevention.

45. As part of an agreement to provide Peru with additional assistance of up to $US 20 million, UNFDAC has begun an integrated rural development programme in Quillabamba (Cuzco Province) to follow up a pilot project undertaken there between 1985 and 1988. The new three-year project has a budget of $US 5 million and will cover a wider geographical area than the previous project.

46. Also in Peru, in the Upper Huallaga Valley, UNFDAC, which had previously assisted the Naranjillo Cooperative in setting up a cacao processing plant and expanding cacao plantings under two projects costing $US 1.7 million, followed up those activities with two other projects with budgets of $US 3 million and $US 1.5 million. The projects focused on improving the productivity of existing cacao cultivation and on establishing new areas of cultivation. Serious security problems in the area, however, have created concern about the smooth running of the operations. Elsewhere in Peru, work has continued in 1989 on a two-year treatment and rehabilitation project, with a budget of $US 315,000, to be completed shortly.

47. A request for assistance has been received from the Government of Uruguay, and it is expected that a one-year project in preventive education, with a budget of $US 40,000, will be approved in the near future.

48. UNFDAC began operations in the Caribbean region in 1985. In view of the increasing number of requests for assistance and in order to ensure effective programmes in the region, UNFDAC outposted a Regional Programme Officer to the UNDP Office in Barbados in August 1988. The tasks of the Regional Programme Officer are to assess the drug situation in individual countries and to assist Governments in drawing up master plans and project documents.

49. With regard to the task of assessing the drug situation in individual countries, action is being concentrated in the eastern Caribbean. Priority is being given to national programmes to foster the exchange of information and views between the various Governments, which is intended to give rise to a regional approach to the problem of demand reduction. A project document for Trinidad and Tobago, amounting to $US 488,000, was signed in June 1989. A number of master plans have been completed in other countries of the region and it is expected that similar projects will be initiated in the near future in Grenada, Guyana and the Netherlands Antilles. Work also continued under the $US 500,000 drug demand reduction project in the Bahamas.

50. A telecommunications network in the Caribbean, which involved the co-operation of UNFDAC and ICPO/Interpol, was officially inaugurated in November 1989. UNFDAC has provided $US 1 million for the project, which will

enable rapid communication between law enforcement agencies in the region and greatly enhance the capability of those agencies to interdict illicit drug trafficking. UNFDAC also awarded a grant to the Commonwealth Secretariat for the organization of a regional seminar in the Caribbean to promote compliance with the international drug control treaties.

51. Financial support was extended to the Andean Parliament to permit research on the harmonization of drug-related legislation and to UNLAI for the convening in 1989 of a training course on effective countermeasures against drug offences. Within a programme for decentralized laboratory training at the regional level, funded by UNFDAC and executed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, work has begun on the strengthening of a laboratory at Buenos Aires with equipment to be used for training. Experts from Latin American and Caribbean States attended an UNFDAC-financed workshop organized by the Division of Narcotic Drugs on the utilization of community resources for the prevention and reduction of drug abuse, held in Bolivia in March 1989. Support has also been provided by UNFDAC for a UPU regional course for training postal agents in the detection of parcels containing drugs to be held in Bolivia in January 1990.

## B. Asia and the Pacific

52. A formulation mission was undertaken in 1989 for the preparation of a project on preventive education and public awareness in Bangladesh. That project proposal, together with another on the development of a drug data monitoring system and the review of rehabilitation options, are under consideration by the Government.

53. The third phase of UNFDAC assistance to Myanmar, a five-year programme for the period 1986-1990 costing $US 10.5 million, reached its mid-point in 1988. In the light of security problems in the country, most United Nations operations, including those of UNFDAC, were suspended in mid-1988. Since the middle of 1989 some UNFDAC activities have progressively been resumed. In July and August 1989, an internal evaluation of the agriculture and livestock sector was conducted by UNFDAC, and an external evaluation of the social rehabilitation sector took place in August 1989. The recommendations and conclusions of those evaluations were discussed with the Government during a visit of the Executive Director of UNFDAC to Myanmar in December 1989.

54. Work has continued in 1989 on a $US 5 million three-year project in China aimed at helping the customs and police to control trafficking in Yunnan province and at assisting the Government in drug abuse prevention and treatment.

55. A $US 20 million programme that began in January 1989 in India has three main thrusts. The first is to reduce illicit traffic by strengthening the newly established Narcotics Control Board through the provision of equipment and the training of personnel. The second is to control the diversion of licitly produced opium into the illicit trade. Under the third thrust, to reduce demand, assistance in the form of equipment and training will be provided, through Government ministries, to improve treatment facilities at New Delhi and other regional centres and to upgrade laboratories. Working through non-governmental organizations, assistance will also be given to improving and/or establishing rehabilitation programmes.

56. On the basis of a project document signed in February 1989 with the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, activities started on an integrated rural development project in an opium-poppy-growing zone of the Muong Hom District. Project activities include the construction of roads and

minor irrigation structures, applied research, extension and marketing work on replacement crops, and a variety of operations in the social sector, including the provision of health services. The estimated cost of the five-year project is $US 6 million.

57. The commitment of UNFDAC to support the Government of Thailand in its efforts to eliminate illicit opium production and tackle the problems of drug trafficking and addiction was further strengthened with the preparation of a second master plan. Under the second master plan, development projects would be carried out in the remaining areas of illicit opium poppy cultivation. The first $US 4 million project proposal is expected to be finalized by the end of 1989. This would complement the first master plan, under which four development projects are being implemented in the highlands of northern Thailand with $US 15 million in UNFDAC assistance. Six other ongoing projects, costing $US 1.8 million, focus on the treatment and rehabilitation of drug-addicted persons, together with training and applied research in those areas.

58. The pace of programme implementation in Malaysia has increased in 1989. A Government-executed project in the field of supply reduction, with a budget of $US 500,000, and another in the field of drug demand reduction, with a budget of $US 400,000, are scheduled to be completed in 1990. Consultations are taking place with the Government of Nepal regarding a demand reduction programme. A three-year $US 308,000 project to assist the Government of Sri Lanka in reducing the demand for drugs entered its second year of implementation.

59. Several initiatives have been taken by UNFDAC to continue the promotion of regional co-operation. A regional seminar on the replacement of opium poppy cultivation was held at Chiangmai, Thailand, in December 1987, with funding from the UNDP Intercountry Programme. As a follow-up to that seminar, a series of study tours involving the participating countries was undertaken. A second regional seminar took place in Pakistan in November 1989. The seminar was attended by experts and officials from China, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, Pakistan and Thailand, the Lao People's Democratic Republic being represented for the first time. With an UNFDAC grant, a law enforcement conference under the aegis of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was held at Karachi in March 1989.

### C. Near and Middle East

60. Under the framework of the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator for United Nations Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan, UNFDAC is developing a drug control programme to complement resettlement and rehabilitation programmes in parts of Afghanistan where illicit opium poppy is grown. UNFDAC has developed an initial $US 1.4 million project proposal for rural rehabilitation and reconstruction, which is aimed at assisting in the rehabilitation of the economic and social infrastructure of selected areas of Afghanistan with a view to enabling villagers to enjoy improved living conditions without resorting to opium poppy cultivation. A number of sub-projects, including a drug awareness campaign in refugee camps in Pakistan, are being launched, and an UNFDAC Field Adviser was outposted to Peshawar in 1989 to monitor the implementation of the project. UNFDAC has also continued to support a $US 150,000 project focusing on epidemiology and the treatment of drug dependence in the Kabul area.

61. Following the submission by the Government of Egypt of a master plan for drug control, UNFDAC fielded a mission to assist the authorities in preparing specific projects. A new three-year law enforcement project was signed in

August 1989, with a budget of $US 309,000 for 1989 and $US 300,000 for both 1990 and 1991. A $US 527,000 two-year demand reduction project is also under consideration.

62. Two multi-year law enforcement projects in Cyprus and Jordan will be completed in 1989. In Pakistan, the $US 14.5 million rural development project in the Dir District reached its third year of operation. In order to strengthen the management, technical advice and monitoring and financial reporting capabilities of the project, plans have been made for the establishment of a technical support unit. Detailed proposals for rural development projects in other opium-growing areas of the North West Frontier Province are being drawn up by the UNFDAC-supported Special Development Unit of the Provincial Government. Work also continued on projects in Pakistan in the areas of law enforcement ($US 250,000), preventive education ($US 680,000) and treatment and rehabilitation ($US 560,000). Further support for preventive education and rehabilitation is under review. In Turkey, operations have continued in 1989 for the provision of surveillance and communications equipment to law enforcement agencies, as well as study tours for officials from the customs and the Ministry of Health. Plans are under way for a $US 430,000 follow-up project aimed primarily at strengthening the capabilities of the various Turkish drug-related law enforcement agencies.

### D. Africa

63. Projects are in operation or in advanced stages of planning in 25 countries in the African region. In Morocco, a $US 2.6 million multisectoral project has started, with emphasis on rural development activities in the northern area of the country. New programmes focusing on law enforcement, prevention and treatment were prepared during missions to Ghana and Nigeria and are scheduled to be initiated in late 1989. Programming missions were also undertaken to Benin, Cameroon, Gabon, Gambia, Liberia, Mali and Zambia.

64. Following a strategy development seminar held in Italy in late 1988, most of the 12 participating West African countries developed, in some cases with the support of UNFDAC consultants, national project proposals within the framework of the overall regional strategy. Some of the project documents are expected to be signed in late 1989. In East Africa, drug control projects became operational in Kenya, Malawi, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia, supported by the UNFDAC Regional Field Adviser posted at Nairobi.

65. Several regional activities that started in 1988 have continued as scheduled in 1989. A three-year $US 1 million regional project is under way that focuses on the upgrading of forensic laboratories in 19 countries. Steps have been taken to provide legal advisory services to West African countries by fielding a series of technical missions. In the area of demand reduction, regional training courses were conducted for anglophone and francophone countries, as well as a regional workshop on the utilization of community resources for preventing and reducing drug abuse. In the control sector, grants were provided for the training of magistrates and customs training officers. An opportunity was also provided for African-European consultations on intelligence concerning psychotropics.

## III. GENERAL TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROJECTS

66. Through projects implemented by the Division of Narcotic Drugs, the secretariat of the INCB, ILO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU and ICPO/Interpol, support was also provided by UNFDAC for general technical co-operation projects.

### A. Projects executed by the Division of Narcotic Drugs

67. Activities implemented by the Division of Narcotic Drugs in 1989 have included the provision of equipment, scientific documentation and samples of drugs for national laboratories; the training of chemists at the laboratory of the Division in methods of drug identification and analysis and in associated technical techniques; the preparation and distribution to Governments of drug identification kits; the preparation and production of information material and the organization of exhibitions; the lending of films or video-cassettes to government agencies, educational institutions and non-governmental organizations; the provision of advisory services and training to Governments on treaty adherence and implementation and on the upgrading of drug control legislation; the convening of regional workshops on the utilization of community resources in demand reduction activities; the provision of advisory services to examine drug law enforcement requirements of Governments; the convening of two expert group meetings, one on satellite detection and another on environmentally safe methods for the eradication of illicit narcotic plants; and the implementation of a drug law enforcement training programme.

### B. Projects executed by the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board

68. Project activities of the INCB secretariat in 1989 have included a programme of assistance to West Africa for the determination of measures to improve legislative and administrative structures, a strategy of action in the international control of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, a regional seminar for drug control administrators in Asia and the Pacific, and the strengthening of INCB training programmes.

### C. Projects executed by the International Labour Organization

69. In November 1989, a five-day regional workshop was convened in Jordan to formulate specific rehabilitation schemes for action at the national level. Thirteen countries of the Middle East were represented at the workshop, which focused on creating greater awareness and priority for demand reduction and stimulating regional activities and co-operation in the field of drug rehabilitation. Another project continued to support drug rehabilitation activities or work-place initiatives to reduce drug abuse.

### D. Projects executed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

70. In 1989, multi-disciplinary research activities that had started in 1987 in Ghana and Senegal were completed. A final report to be presented by the two countries will include recommendations aimed at improving preventive education programmes for youth in the light of the results of the enquiry. The work should lead to the formulation of a methodological and practical guide on how to carry out research on the subject in West Africa.

### E. Projects executed by the World Health Organization

71. Over the last three years, WHO has developed and tested a comprehensive package of training materials for use with health workers at the community level. These include materials on assessment, management, inter-sectoral collaboration, service development and monitoring, as well as guidelines for trainers. In 1989, this series of materials was completed and texts were produced in English, French and Spanish.

72. Meanwhile, WHO has continued to develop guidelines for assessing the quality of care in drug dependence treatment. Schedules have been drafted on the management of acute withdrawal syndromes, the management of intoxication, the management of dependence, and intake criteria. These are being tested in Ghana and the Netherlands. Their purpose is to enable countries to assess drug dependence treatment at the district level.

## IV. FUND-RAISING ACTIVITIES

73. The pledge of $US 300 million made in 1987 by a single Government has enabled UNFDAC to commit itself to new multi-year programmes in Bolivia, Brazil, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, India, Mexico, Morocco, Peru and Thailand.

74. The upward trend in recent years in the number and level of contributions has continued in 1989. A number of Governments announced their intention to contribute to the new drug control programme developed by the Colombian authorities in co-operation with UNFDAC. One Government pledged $US 120,000 for a computerized data-base system, two others pledged $US 700,000 each, and another indicated its readiness to contribute $US 2.3 million.

75. The Commission of the European Communities announced in 1989 its intention to increase its annual contribution to UNFDAC from ECU 500,000 to ECU 950,000 in support of rural and community development projects in Colombia and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. A Swedish non-governmental organization contributed $US 675,000 to UNFDAC for a highland development project in Thailand. Another Government pledged a total of $US 9.1 million for two projects, one involving law enforcement in India and the other involving drinking water supply and sanitation in Bolivia. An additional $US 2 million was pledged by a Government for the extension of an integrated rural development project in the Cauca Department in Colombia. Funds have been allocated to various global projects implemented by the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the INCB secretariat under a $US 1 million contribution from a donor country. The same donor also pledged $US 1 million for strengthening the criminal justice system in Bolivia.

76. Following an earmarked contribution of $US 243,000 for programme planning for Africa, one Government pledged an additional $US 1.2 million for various projects in eastern and southern Africa, while another made a three-year pledge of over $US 1 million for a regional laboratory project in the same region. Another Government pledged $US 989,200 at the end of 1988, a portion of which would be used in African projects. Another pledged in November 1989 approximately $US 1 million for a three-year law enforcement project in Nigeria.

77. Out of the $US 11.2 million pledged by a donor country at the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987, funds have been allocated for the development of multi-year programmes in various countries, including Bolivia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Peru and Thailand. Following another contribution from the same donor, aimed at strengthening UNFDAC law enforcement expertise, funds have been provided for exploring the feasibility of a regional drug law enforcement project in the eastern Mediterranean area.

78. Arrangements were worked out for the funding of activities to be supported by contributions announced by three Eastern European countries. The activities include the provision of medical equipment for drug abuse treatment, a research study, the printing of scientific publications, a regional drug law enforcement

training course for customs officers, the organization of a travelling seminar on the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and studies at medical universities on the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

Notes

1/ Working paper 1989/85.

2/ Working paper 1989/32.